AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 17, lines 18-19:

Fig. 4(A) and 4(B) illustrate ~~illustrates~~ an example of signal strength distributions of peak groups in an azimuth direction.

Page 19, lines 11-12:

Fig. 21(A) and 21(B) illustrate ~~illustrates~~ a method for detecting the central azimuth of one target.

Page 34, line 13 to page 35, line 8:

In the first and second embodiments described above, in the reception signal strength distribution, the central azimuth of the target is detected on the basis of the beam azimuth width and reception signal strengths at two azimuths that are separated, by a central-azimuth-detecting azimuth width, to the left and right of an azimuth corresponding to a maximum value. However, in the third embodiment, the central azimuth of the target is detected on the basis of a reception signal strength at an azimuth corresponding to a maximum value; a higher reception signal strength of two reception signal strengths corresponding to two azimuths on the left and right of the azimuth corresponding to the maximum value, the two azimuths each being separated by the central-azimuth-detecting azimuth width, from the azimuth corresponding to the maximum value; and the beam azimuth width. In other words, in the example shown in Fig. 11, of reception signal strengths corresponding to two azimuths A2 and A4 adjacent to a peak azimuth A3, the larger reception signal strength L4 corresponding to the azimuths A4, and a reception signal strength L3 corresponding to the peak azimuth A3 are extracted. Then, a central azimuth Td of an approximate

isosceles triangle IL is calculated as the central azimuth of the target using the following equation:

Page 38, line 13 to page 39, line 4:

Alternatively, by comparing the reception signal strength L4 at the azimuth A4 on the right of the azimuth corresponding to the maximum value and the reception signal strength L2 at the azimuth A2 on the left of the azimuth corresponding to the maximum value, a plurality of points arranged in the direction of a lower reception signal strength may be used. In the example shown in Fig. [[4]] 14, a reception signal strength L1 at an azimuth A1 may also be used to define an isosceles triangle such that an approximate straight line that passes through a plurality of points representing the reception signal strengths L3, L2, and L1 forms one of the oblique sides of the isosceles triangle.